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SYNOPTIC AND CHEMICAL EVOLUTION OF THE ANTARCTIC VORTEX IN WINTER AND SPRING, 1987

NJ 920144

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It is demonstrated that the dynamical evolution of the vortex at least up to 50 mb is dominated by synoptic scales in the troposphere. In particular, there is a clear response when poleward extension of tropospheric anticyclones from latitudes of  $40^{\circ}-50^{\circ}S$  to  $70^{\circ}-80^{\circ}S$  occurs. This response is evident in isentropic potential vorticity maps, TOMS ozone fields and SAM II polar stratospheric clouds.

An important feature of the high latitude southern hemisphere lower stratosphere is a transition at potential temperatures in the 390-400K range. This transition, the "vortopause", is clearly marked in aircraft profiles of  $0_3$ ,  $H_2O$ ,  $N_2O$  and ClO at latitudes  $68^{\circ}$ - $72^{\circ}S$  near the Antarctic peninsula, and also over Punta Arenas (53°S). The transition is evident in meteorological cross-sections of potential vorticity and potential temperature; above it, the isopleths are more closely spaced than below it.

The aircraft measurements of H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>y</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, ClO, and whole air data are examined in "material coordinates",  $\theta$  and P<sub> $\theta$ </sub>, backed up by trajectory analysis. The evolution of the chemical mixing ratios is examined in these coordinates as a function of time from mid-August to late September. Conclusions are drawn about the rates of change and their causes.

The meteorological and aircraft data are examined for evidence of the following kinds of motion with respect to the vortex: ingress of air aloft, subsidence, peeling off of air to lower latitudes, and folding of the vortopause.

Conclusions are presented regarding the evidence for a chemical sink of ozone above and below  $\theta$  = 400K, and whether the vortex has a mass flow through it, or if the chemical sink operates on a fixed mass of air. Implications for mid-latitudes are briefly considered in the light of the conclusions.

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